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Nummularia Moselei, Berk., but is apparently distinct. The Kansas specimens were on decorticated wood and were rather smaller.

PLEOSPORA CLARKEIANA.—Perithecia minute (.1^{mm}), membranaceous, scattered, sunk in the substance of the leaf, the upper part slightly projecting and closely covered by the blackened epidermis, and finally collapsing; ostiola scarcely prominent; asci subcylindrical, 125 x 25 μ ; sporidia biseriate, pyriform or oblong, mostly slightly constricted across the middle, about 7-septate, becoming muriform and brown.

On dead leaves of *Plantago maritima*? Island of Grand Menan, (Maine), June, 1884. Miss C. H. Clarke. Allied to *P. Heleocharidis*, Karst, but asci and sporidia smaller.

SPHÆRELLA GALLÆ —Perithecia minute, scattered, or in groups of 2-3 together, rupturing and loosening the epidermis; asci 40-45 x 10 μ , sessile; sporidia crowded in 2-3 series, slender, clavate, 1-septate, 12-15 x 3 μ (at the broad end).

On galls of *Vaccinium corymbosum*. Newfield, N. J., July, 1883.

Notes on the Botrychia —I give some facts that struck me in recently gathering specimens of *Botrychium rutaceum*, Sw., and *B. lanceolatum*, Angst. The peculiarity of their growth is this: they are found at the head of a ravine, in shade, but generally in shaly soil that is almost barren of small undergrowth, and has but a slight covering of vegetable mould—sometimes none at all. They were so mature on June 28th that a tiny cloud of spores flew from the fertile fronds the first time they were touched. They grow in little colonies here and there where the soil seems to be suited to them. The two species grow together, *B. rutaceum* having sterile fronds that are almost uniform in width throughout, and pinnules that are broad, blunt and toothed. *B. lanceolatum*, on the contrary, is deltoid in shape, and has comparatively long and narrow pinnules. There is also a form of *B. rutaceum* in which the sterile frond is almost as finely incised as in *B. ternatum* var. *dissectum*. This is exceedingly pretty and delicate.

I had been quite inclined to believe that these two species were in reality only different forms of the same thing. They grow in the same locality, and often close to each other. But proximity by no means signifies consanguinity, and small forms of *B. Virginicum* grew there even more plentifully than either of the others, although it preferred the vegetable mould. So I made an examination of the bud forms and found them to agree substantially with Mr. Davenport's descriptions. There was a slight difference in the *rutaceum*, or *matricariaefolium* as he designates it, if I understand his description aright. He says: "the apex of the fertile frond is bent downward in the bud toward the sterile frond, which clasps it with its side divisions and bends its apex downward over the whole." In my specimens the fertile frond is shorter than the sterile in the bud, and stands up perfectly straight; but it is clasped by the sterile frond exactly as he describes. Both the figure and description of *B. lanceolatum* that he gives are capital, and cannot be bettered.

There is in my herbarium a monstrosity of *B. rutaceum* in which

the sterile frond is four inches long, with a terminal pinna, and four pinnae on each side, opposite to each other. The pair next to the lowest measures an inch and a half from tip to tip; but the lowest pinnae are each 1.75 inch long, making the pair measure 3.5 inches. All but these are at right angles to the rachis, but the lowest pair projects forward so as to form a V which encloses two-thirds of the upper part of the frond. They are fully an inch from the junction of the rachis with the stipe. The fertile frond is divided into three main branches, each of which is decomposed and about three inches long. The entire plant is twelve inches high. It came from the same locality that I have described above.

I have also to report the presence, at a roadside in the town of Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., of a considerable amount of *Trifolium stoloniferum*, Muhl., which is scattered along for half a mile or more. How it came there I have not been able to learn, and I can find no record of its occurrence elsewhere in this State. The street is two or three miles from the N. Y. Central Railroad, and, although it is an old one, as is indicated by an occasional Lombardy poplar, it is not much travelled save by the residents. Under such circumstances the plant would hardly be apt to come in of itself as a straggling immigrant. Possibly it may have come with cattle brought from the west.

Utica, July 9, 1884.

BENJ. D. GILBERT.

Lonicera grata.—A year ago I sent a line to the BULLETIN asking for information about *Lonicera grata* in its indigenous habitats. Not having obtained much satisfaction, I renew the inquiry. Does any botanist now know of this plant in the "Cedar Swamps of New Durham," or in Darlington's habitats on "Ridley Creek," and on "the Brandywine above the Forks." As to Dr. Torrey's plant, he says he had not seen it in flower, and the specimen in his herbarium I suppose to be *L. parviflora*, Lam., i. e., *L. glauca*, Hill.

A. GRAY.

The Range of Phoradendron.—Mr. J. Schneck's interesting notes on *Phoradendron*, its habit and range, in the *Botanical Gazette* for June and July, lead me to record the probability that its northward extension along the Atlantic coast was formerly greater than at present. Its most northern stations in the immediate vicinity of the coast at present known, is at Lakewood, N. J. (W. Bower, A. C. Apgar). The station noted by Mr. Canby, between Trenton and New Brunswick, is probably a few miles further north. In 1879, while preparing the Flora of Richmond Co., N. Y., with Mr. Arthur Hollick, we were credibly informed that, only a few years before, the mistletoe was growing on sour gums near Clifton, and a note was made to that effect; since then I have been shown a locality in that neighborhood by Mr. R. S. Newbury, of New York, where he had seen the plant in former years. The *Nyssa* was there—several very old, decaying trees—but no *Phoradendron*.

N. L. BRITTON.